## CAPITAL TOPICS.

GEN. BELKRAP'S POST-TRADERS WHOM RECOMMENDED

LONG LIST OF THE BOYS MORTON TRAILED ATTACKED BY THE VANDALS

ANOTHER IDIOT ON THE STAND

KE WILL PUT THEM AT BAY

BAN PRANCISCO INTERNAL REVENUE AWARD JUDGMENTS

The Pate of McKee and Maguire. District Attorney Dyer has not forwarded from St. Louis any recommendation about the pardor of ex-Collector Maguire, but private advices say that he will not approve the petition to the Presiunt for his release. It is understood here that climation is based upon political consid-The same answer will be made in regard plication for the pardon of McKec. Miscellaneous.

mber of postal cards issued by the Post partment during April was 18,225,500. orts have yet been received by the At conse to a reference by that iemeral in response to a terror of the United States atterney at St. Louis application for Avery's pardon. Private say the retirem to the Department here likely to be favorable to a pardon. The Geneva Award Judgments. 'ecretary of the Treasury will to-day con sending and delivering drafts for the pay-

udgments by the Alabama Claims Cem The claimants generally reside in the n States, but a number are Californians, st whaling ships by the piracy of the Shen a after she left Melbourne. Half or more After she left Melbourne. Half or more afts wilt be delivered to attorneys. The e all drawn on New York city. The tount to be paid to-day is \$6,640,000. Financial.

s bends to secure national bank circulation, and \$18,623,500 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending April 29,8179,600; United States bonds mational bank circulation outstanding, \$336,983, 566, of which amount \$2,008,990 are gold notes. Internal revenue receipts Saturday, \$481,294,29; for the mouth, \$0,701,657,18; for the fixed year to date, Another Idiot on the Stand.

P. Moore, who was discharged from the asury Department last week upon the recommendation of Special Agent Yaryon, appeared voluntarily before the Whisky Frauds Committee of the House on Saturday, and made a charge that Yaryon received a pecuniary consideration ountly with ex-Special Agent Brashear, for with-holding action upon a report made by them in 1872, that frauds existed in St. Louis. The charge is too ridiculous for scrious consideration, and the

Mrs. Boggs' Sinecure. The Real Estate Poel Investigating Committee held a meeting on Saturday, when they heard Hon. Zach. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the appointment of Pension Agent Clements, at Macon, Mo. He said Clements was Clements, at Macon, Mo. He said Clements was appointed on his own efforts, and not because of the supposed indusence that Mrs. Boggs had with the President, and that the \$130 per month which Clements paid her was not for her influence, but was his own arrangement, which related to an altogether different matter. It seems to be the general impression that the committee will subpern Hallet Kilbourn again before them, and ask him the questions which he refused to answer, and if he persists in refusing to answer to again have him committed to jail for contempt, and then refuse to recognize the courts, and keep

San Francisco Internal Revenue. About ten days ago it was telegraphed from San Prancisco to the Eastern press that Supervisor Hawley and Special Agent Clark had sud-denly seized the collector's office, demanded his keys, and were proceeding to investigate his

keys, and were proceeding to investigate his stamp account; that the officers were retirent, and that great frames would be detected. The occasion was improved by the Detective press to expatiate on this new instance of Republican corruption. By the California papers just at hand it seems, however, that this was only the regular examination of the collector's accounts, and the result showed the Government owed the traduced collector \$10.73. The supervisor gave some warrant for the dispatch by proceeding in a dramatic way, not much to the credit of his discretion; but the result was what the friends of good morals would require.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Saturday sent to the Committee of Ways and Means a set of amendments he proposes to the bill he prepared for the committee. In reference to distilled spirits he proposes to strike out see tion eleven of the bill providing for rectifiers realty bonds, against which strong protests have been made by rectifiers. The amendments contain elaborate provisions for the custody of select property pending forfeiture, and new regulations for the lisuing of execution on judgments in internal revenue cases. The Commissioner, under these amendments, would have charge of all property forfeited to the United States under the internal revenue laws, or which comes into the Government's possession in payment of debts under these laws, and of all trusts created in favor of the United States in payment of such debts, and is to be allowed to sell said property at public sale, or lease it for such terms and time as he and the Secretary may deem expedient.

Hack Hills Bitterness. tion eleven of the bill providing for rectifiers

A letter from Custer City says: Like the rest two months ago, I haven't averaged half a dollar a day, but was always expectant of something turning up. On French creek and in and around turning up. On French creek and in and around Custer. Ivery frequently failed to get even a single "color," less than the eighth part of a cent, to a pan of dirt. Spring creek and Ironwood were not much better, and even Deadwood, the exhaustices exchequer of this poptycook Hesperides, very seldom went it better than a cent or a cent and a haif to the pan, with bedrock in many places twenty feet below the surface. Square meals at short and regular latervals are fast becoming a rarity among the "oldest" inhabitants, and hundreds are living on eleemosynary crusts, and would be hawking lunch had they any such thing on their bill of fare, but they haven't. There are now ever 5,000 men in the Hills, nine tenths of whom, it may be safe to say, are "broke" fastier than the under side of an elephant's foot. The daily arrivals remain unabated, most of the new-comers drifting on with the tide that stretches away toward the valley of the Big Horn

Exit Cata.

The history of Congressman Cate is a short one. He was unknown in the House and at peace with the world. He rose and made grave charges against Sceretary Bristow in the incestigating committee. This called attention to Cate. The first fact discovered was that he held his seat first fact discovered was that he held his seat through frami by the decision of the Democratic supreme judge of his State. He appeared in the committee room as prosecutor and named his wintesses. He declared solemnly that the Milwankee whisky ring had nothing to do with his charges. His wintesses arrived. The first one swore that the main charges Cate made against Bristow were false. The second wintess turned out to be, at present, an attorney of the whisky ring in Milwankee, and it furthered appeared that while United States District Attorney he had illegally taken \$357 as fees in the case Oate was investigating, and \$500 corruptly from the moletice. And this in the face of his each that he received nothing but fees in the case. Cate's next witness was the editor of the paper which first printed the charges. He swore that he got them from two preminent attorneys of the Milwankee whisky ring and a detective; and further, that as soon as he received their statements he sent them at once to Cate, and so Cate was convicted of falsehood by his own witness. Cate's next witness swore that another one of the witnesses Cate named to the committee had also been paid \$500 by the informers. And not a witness fixed the least impropriety upon Pristow. Cate abandoned the committee room after his first and main witness broke down on his hands. Exit Cate, the tool of the whisky ring, with his false statements, made on his responsibility as a member, and with his perjured and corrupted witnesses. One week ago he was unknown. To-day he is known, noto-rious and disgraced. through fraud by the decision of the Democratic

his integrity while Governor of Indiana. 7:18 not denied by Gov. Morton's friends that in 'es he received \$250,000 from the General Government, not denied by Gov. Morion's friends that in 'As he received \$250,000 from the General Government, and that he expudded of this amoun's \$133,302.91, and for which the State settled with him, and he with the General Government, the account having been adjusted with the latter by deducting that amount from the sum due the State for advances, entering and equipping troops. The remainder of the \$250,000, viz: \$116,697.00, was not used by Governor's Morton, but returned to the United States Tressury, and an entire settlement of the whole matter as between the State and the Government was made on the 18th of November, 1863, as the books of the Tressury Department show.

The prominent point in the World dispatch was that this money was turnished to Governor Morton bimself will probably lake occasion in the Senate today to make an explanation of the entire affair. It is well known, at least to very body in Indiana who has been informed in Indiana affairs, that Governor Morton, instead of being blamed in anything connected with the expenditure of that money, is entitled to the meet ample gratitude of the people there for his consummate skill and great laber in the matter. Last week, when Governor Morton heard of this base attempt to impugn his motives, he telegraphed for General Storm, who was his shelf of ordnance, and General Terrill, his military secretary. They are here, and have the papers with them. This "ili-Storm, who was his chief of ordenance, and General Terrill, his military secretary. They are here, and have the papers with them. This "little dodge" of Senator Morton's enemies is a diabolical scheme under present circumstances, and it is the first time during his entire career that be has been charged with dishonesty. All the vouchers are here and ready to be produced, so that there will be no time lost in the refutation.

The Davenport Investigation. nation of John I. Davenport. He said he was ready to read and present to the committee a con-tinuous statement, with accompanying vouchers, showing in detail the expenditures by him of the entire amount of \$34,000 which he had received from the Government. He began to read this statement, when he was stopped by the chairman, and informed that the committee preferred to ask him certain questions.

Mr. Conger protested that the witness was endeavoring to comply with the committee's own order made at a recent meeting, and that he should be allowed to proceed. After some discussion among the members Mr. Conger was overruled. showing in detail the expenditures by him of the

cussion among the memoers are congenerated.

The witness was then asked whether he had expended each of the sums turned over to him by Whitley before he received another. He answered in the negotive, and explained that he had commenced a work which met with the approval of the Attorney General and the President; that he knew it would require a certain amount of money, and that he wanted to get it as seen as he could for fear that Whitley would exhaust the funds in his (Whitley's) possession in the presecution of other work in other parts of the country.

the prosecution of other work in other parts of the country.

In reply to a request to exhibit to the commit-tee the vouchers showing exactly the objects of his expenditures and payments between the 13th of July, 1872, (when he received \$5,000.) and the 28th of September following, when he received \$10,000, the witness said his work was of a con-tinuous nature, and it would therefore be impossi-ble for him to say precisely what period of time was represented by some of the vouchers, he re-peated, however, that he could produce vouchers accounting for every dollar of the entire amount received by him, and he asked to be allowed to do so-that day by going on with his statement. received by him, and a saked to be allowed to do so that day by going on with his statement.

The chairman replid that the committee would have some further questions to ask him Monday, and proposed to excuse the witness until that time.

Mr. Davenport stated that he had an important business engagement for Monday, and it was then agreed to postpone his further examination until Wednesday next.

ton Saturday J. B. Northrop, the editor of the Millwaukee Commercial Times, in which the ar-ticle appeared making charges against Secretary Bristow, in connection with the Mary Merritt, was examined, and testified he wrote the article, and a deputy United States marshal first called

and a deputy United States marshal first called his attention to the subject and asked him to work up the case. It was either Ed. Simpson or Burke. His knowledge of the case was derived from Colonel Goodwin, who received his statement from Mr. Johnson and from J. A. Hinze, a detective, who derived his information from Mr. Weirs. The witness knew nothing of the case except what he derived from others and by an examination of the court records.

The witness, in reply to a question by Secretary Bristow, said that Col. Goodwin, during the last eight months, was engaged excitsively in the whisky fraud trials in Milwaukee. Secretary Bristow asked the witness whether Col. Goodwin was not his open and avowed enemy because of

mittee were not engaged in the examination of whisky frauds.

Secretary Bristow said as he had been arraigned on charges preferred by a member of Congress (Judge Cate) it seemed to him it was competent to show the motive of the attack.

After conversation by several members of the cummittee, Mr. Northrop said that Col. Goodwin did not instigate the publication of the statement against Secretary Bristow.

G. E. Weiss, formerly deputy collector at Milwaukee, testified as to his conduct in relation to the Mary Merritt and the circumstances attending the obtaining of his molety. The witness resisted the remission of the bond of \$15,000 for the foreiture of the vessel until his interests were secured. He paid Judge Hubbell \$500 out of gratitude for not favoring such remission, and not in consequence of any private agreement with that gentleman.

The witness said that General Bristow, after he appeared and made his argument before Secretary Richardson, in company with the counsel for the Trices, retired, saying he merely appeared for neighbors and friends, having no pocuniary interest in the matter.

Darius Lyman, in charge of the navigation division of the Treasury Department, made a written statement covering all official proceedings in the case of the Mary Merritt. He, together with Assistant Secretary Hartley, concluded that such cases might be compromised where there was no intended fraud, and this was in consonnee with the views of Solicitor Banfield and his successor. Binford Wilson.

The winess explained the matter to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant during the absence of Mr. Bristow, and the Acting Secretary issued the warrant of remission. The witness explained the matter to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant during the absence of Mr. Bristow, and the Acting Secretary issued the warrant of remission. The witness explained the Department for services performed in this matter. The committee adjourned till to-day.

Post-Traders Appointed by Gen. Belknap. The following is a list of the post-traders ap-pointed during Gen. Belknap's administration of the War Department, the date of appointment and the names of the parties by whom the appoint-

and the names of the parties by whom the appointments were recommended:

H. Bovers. (deceased, report of Gov. McCormick.) Fort Whipple; appointed January 6, 1871; recommended by Hom. R. C. McCormick.

Geo. Bowers. Fort Whipple: appointed January 10, 1874; recommended by Gen. Crook, Hon. R. C. McCormick and officers of the army.

T. J. Bidwell, Camp Colorado; appointed January 6, 1871; (declined—post abundoned:) recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

Chas. Atchison, Camp Colorado; appointed January 7, 1874; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

B. H. Spear, Camp La Paž; appointed May 28, 1874; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

Ben Simpson, Fort Walla Walla; appointed September 10, 1873, (vacated by the Secretary of War March 29, 1874;) recommended by Attoracy General Williams, J. H. Mitchell, H. W. Scott and others. War March 23, 1874; recommended by Attoracy General Williams, J. H. Mitchell, H. W. Scott and others.

E. J. Williams, Fort Walla Walla: appointed March 23, 1874; recommended by Senator J. H. Mitchell.

Samuel Oppenheimer, Fort Colville; January 15, 1874, (declined July 5, 1874; recommended by Senather J. H. Mitchell, Col. J. C. Davis and C. H. Lewis, J. M. Biossom, Fort Colville: appointed August, 1874; (declined appointment October 20, 1874,) recommended by Senator Mitchell.

C. H. Montgomery, Fort Colville: appointed January 8, 1874; recommended by J. Stilkel and referred by Senator Mitchell.

D. M. Kengfield, Camp Nerde; appointed; November 18, 1870; (revoked January 16, 1874) recommended Hon. C. H. Axtell, Jno. Sedgwick, O. Perrin, A. Barstow and others.

J. Marks, Camp Nerde: appointed December 12, 1872; (removed January 16, 1874) recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick and Senators Stewart and Nye.

Win. Head, Camp Nerde: appointed January 16, 1874; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick and Johnstone.

J. H. Toole, Camp Lowell; appointed March 28, 1873; recommended by Major Winner and Capts, Brady and Smith, Twenty-third infantry, F. L. Austin, Camp Lowell; appointed March 28, 1873; recommended by Major Winner and Capts, Brady and Smith, Twenty-third infantry, F. L. Austin, Camp Lowell; appointed May 14, 1875.

F. L. Austin, Camp Lowell; appointed May 14, 1875.

Thos. Ewing, Camp Apache; appointed May 14, 1875.

Thos. Ewing, Camp Apache; appointed November 5, 1870, (appointment revoked January 6, 1875.) recommended by Senator Stewart and Hon. R. C. McCormick.

John A. Mercdith, Camp Apache; appointed January 6, 1873. (removed November 12, 1876.); recommended by Senator Stewart and Hon. R. C. McCormick.

C. E. Harlow, Camp Apache; appointed November 13, 1873. (removed April 9, 1876.) recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

L. B. St. James, Camp Apache; appointed April 9, 1875, recommended by Hon. H. S. Stevens and others, filed by E. Johnson, Keckuk, Lowa.

C. R. Delong, Camp Howie; appointed January 5, 1871. 5, 1871.
F. L. Austin, Camp Grant; appointed January 6, 1871; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick and Senator Cole.
A. Buck, Camp Grant; appointed January 27,

by Marshal Sharpe and E. L. Dudley.
Paul Dowlin, Fort Stanton; appointed November 13, 1873; recommended by Captains McKübben and Randlett and other officers.
J. W. Wharn, Fort Stevenson; appointed January 12, 1872; recommended by Senator Logan, (Burfee & Peek removed January 16, 1872)
D. W. Marsh, Fort Stevenson; appointed June 21, 1872; recommended by Senators Harlan and Caldwell and Representatives Orr and McGrays. Henry Rece, Lesigned;) recommended by Gen. E. ber 22, 1870, (resigned;) recommended by Gen. E. W. Rice.

R. C. Todd, Camp Mojave; appointed December 9, 1871, (appointment revoked;) recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

P. Breon, Camp Mojave; appointed March 7, 1872; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick.

J. A. Tomlinson, Camp McDowell; appointed January 19, 1871, (resigned November 25, 1872;) recommended by Gen. Landrum and A. H. Bowman. and Caldwell and Representatives Orr and McCrary.

A. L. Bonafion, ir., Fort Stevenson; appointed July 3, 1874.

J. H. McRnight, Fert Shaw; appointed May 15, 1871: recommended by D. S. Wilson.

W. B. Cutter, Fort Ellis; appointed July 27, 1871; recommended by Hon. S. Colfax, Senator Sawyer and E. D. Taylor.

A. C. Leighton, Fort Buford; appointed October 5, 1870; recommended by Gen. Hedrick, Gov. Sanders, E. B. Taylor and John McCormick.

Wm. Gaddis, Camp Baker; appointed February man.

John Smith. Camp McDowell; appointed November 26, 1872; recommended by Hon. R. C. McCormick and James Tomlinson.

H. D. Jones, Camp McDowell; appointed February 18, 1876; recommended by Hons. H. F. Page, S. O. Houghton, Charles Clayton and A. A. Sargent. rent.
John Smith, Camp McDowell: appointed Sep-Wm. Gaddis, Camp Baker; appointed February 12, 1873; recommended by L. D. Ingersoll, A. T. Bradiey and Gen. John E. Blain. Robert C. Seif, Fort Abraham Lincoln; ap-pointed May 23, 1874; recommended by officers at Fort Bulord. John Smith, Camp McDowell: appointed September 21, 1875, (reappointed.)
J. Ayres, Camp Bidwell: appointed February 27, 1872; recommended by Hon. A. A. Sargent and Licut. Sweet.
Alex. Bursard, Camp Gaston: appointed April 27, 1872; recommended by Hon. A. A. Sargent.
M. C. Groeby, Camp Halleck: appointed October 6, 1870; recommended by Senator Nye and Judge E. T. Dunn.

H. Reed, Presidio Barracks; appointed May 15, 1871, (appointment revoked January 2, 1872;) recommended by Gen. Rice.

H. B. Shmmons, Presidio Barracks; appointed August 27, 1872, (revoked December 16, 1872;) recommended by Gev. Booth, of California.

A. Baretta, Presidio Barracks; appointed December 16, 1872; recommended by Senator Sargent, Assessor Laidley, Lieut. Col. French and officers of garrison.

liams.
A. T. Clark, Camp Harney; appointed December 3, 1870, (resigned January 22, 1874.)
A. Bridgeman, ir., Camp Harney; appointed March 14, 1874, (resigned February 2, 1875;) recommended by Sarcuel S. Clark, Keckuk, Iowa, W. T. Stevene, Camp Harney; appointed June 30, 1874; assented to by Senator Mitchell.
W. F. Taylor, Camp San Juan Island; appointed October 22, 1868; appointed by the department commander.

ment commander.

J. Beach, Fort Klamath; appointed December L, 1870; recommended by Lieutenant Goodall.

A. E. Arden, Fort Townsend; appointed January 12, 1875, (resigned September 22, 1875, 1875); recommended by A. E. Allen, Fort Townsend; appointed September 23, 1875; recommended by A. E. Allen, Fort Townsend; appointed September 23, 1875; recommended by A. E. Allen.

16, 1874;] recommended by London and officers.

John Moore, Fort Stevens; appointed December 16, 1874; recommended by W. D. Hall, collector of customs, Actoria, Ohio, and officers of post.

A. V. Allen, Fort Canby; appointed October 28, 1872; recommented by Hon. H. W. Corbett, U. S.

y.
J. Cuniffe, Fort Bliss; appointed April 3, (vice F. R. Diffenderfer, resigned;) recomded by F. R. Diffenderfer.
Augustein, Fort Bliss; appointed December 52, (deceased 1875) recommended by Capt. F.

M. F. Corbett, Fort Stockton; appoin

thers.
D. B. Drummond, Fort Lyon; appointed October 16, 1872, (vice S. G. Bridges, resigned October

ber 13, 1870.)

A. E. Reynelds, Camp Supply; appointed November 19, 1870; recommended by Hon. G. W. Celes, John Fisher and others.

F. Frenger, Fort Tulerosa; appointed March 18, 1871

A. T. Feny, Camp Sheridan; appointed October 1, 1574.

D. C. Knox. Fort Bayard; appointed May 9, 1872; (removed December 24, 1872); recommended by W. L. Rynerson, A. H. Hackney, J. D. Ball, W. L. Warning and others.

John A. Miller, Fort Bayard; appointed December 24, 1873; recommended by Hon. S. S. Burdett.

J. B. Charles, Fort Craig; appointed June 6, 1871; (discharged March 10, 1878;) recommended by Hon. J. F. Chaves and P. E. Brochin.

E. A. Rigg, Fort Craig; appointed April 19, 1872; recommended by Hons. J. H. West and C. C. Cole. General E. Montaye, Fort Craig; appointed June 11, 1872; recommended by J. M. Gaillegos and Capitain J. H. Stewart, commanding post.

S. J. Lyone, Fort Cummings; appointed January 29, 1871; recommended by the officers of the post, Hawkins Taylor and Hon. R. C. McOrmick.

R. Schemedding, Fort Gerladd; appointed June 21, 1872; recommended by May J. S. Mason.

A. H. Morchead, Fort Selden; appointed June 21, 1872; (resigned July 9, 1875); recommended by the officers of the post.

E. F. Kellner, Fort Selden; appointed September 21, 1875; recommended by the officers of the post.

port.
C. F. Tracy, Fort Stanton; appointed March 12, 1872; (revoked August 12, 1872;)
Wm. Dayton, Fort Stanton; appointed August 12, 1872; recommended by Senator F. A. Sawyer.
L. L. Higgins, Fort Stanton; appointed July 14, 1878; (revoked November 10, 1878;) recommended by Marshal Sharpe and E. L. Dudley.

cent, Assessor Laidley, Lieut. Col. French and differer of garrison. F. P. Brougham, Camp McDermit; appointed leteber it, 1870; recommended by Schafors Nye and Stewart and Hon. Thomas Fitch. A. Snyder, Camp Warren: appointed December 9, 1870; recommended by Hon. George H. Wil-FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1874. THE SENATE Was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., from the Committee of Military Affairs, submitted a preamble and reso lution in the matter of the charges against Horace Boughton, temporary clerk to the Military Com-mittee, reciting that the charges are based on fidavits made by certain parties in Texas, o which an indictment was found, and that the in-dictment was subsequently noile proved, and that the offense, if any, was now barred by the statute

the offense, if any, was now barred by the statute of limitation, and that to proceed with the investigation would involve the necessity of bringing witnesses, at great expense, from Texas, and directing that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was adopted.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to organize the National Railway Company of the United States, for the purpose of constructing a double-track cheap freight railroad connecting the tide water of the Atlantic with the cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Council Bluffs. Ordered printed and recommitted. September 22, 1875;
Alden.
E. T. Hridge, Fort Lapwai; appointed March 2, 1871, (revoked April 14, 1876.)
D. C. Kelly, Fort Lapwai; appointed September 14, 1872, (revoked February 12, 1875) recommended by Captain E. V. Sumner.
B. Lowenberg, Fort Lapwai; appointed February 12, 1875; recommended by General O. O. Romard. Howard.
E. J. Wheeler, Fort Hall; appointed March 2, 1871, (revoked April 25, 1872,) recommended by Collector Thomas, of Beltimore.
H. Travers, Fort Hall; appointed August 2, 1873; recommended by Capitaln John L. Vivon, commander of post.
J. H. Saunders, Fort Stevens; appointed Becember 16, 1871, (appointment revoked December 16, 1874) recommended by Hon, H. W. Corbett and officers.

Nt. Louis and Council Bluins. Ordered printed and recommitted.
On motion of Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, leave was given the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice to sit during the sersion of the House.
Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, then called up the contested election case of LeMoyne vs. Darwell, of the Third Illinois district; the majority report declaring LeMoyne and the minerity declaring Darwell sleeting, the division in committee being party one. b party one.

Mr. HARRIS reviewed the case, and claimed that the question turned upon alleged frauds in the First precinct of the Twentieth ward of Chicago and the vote of certain innates in the poorhouse. If allowance was made for the frauds in this precinct, and the votes of the poorhouse inmates were counted, as he insisted should be done, Le Moyne would have the highest number of votes.

ordes.

Mr. BROWN, of Kansas, said that there was so much fraud in the precinct referred to, the numbers on both ballots being duplicated, triplicated and quadrupled, that there was no way to reach the case but by excluding the entire ballot and calling the votors to ascertain the legal vote. and calling the votors to ascertain the legal vote He further claimed that the inmates of the alms house had not a residence entitling them, to rote.

He admitted that by the laws of Illinois paupers were entitled to vote, but claimed that their place of residence was where they resided before being ent to the poor-house. Mr. CHAPIN, of Mass., contended that th

E. Augustein, Fort Bliss; appointed December 2, 1872, (deceased 1875); recommended by Capt. F. M. Coxe, 23th infantry.

B. F. Brown, Fort Bliss; appointed November 10, 1875; recommended by Hon. W. F. Sapp.

William Miller, Fort Brown; appointed August 26, 1872, (removed December 26, 1873;) recommended by Lieut, Col. Cook, commanding post.

J. G. Tucker, Fort Brown; appointed December 28, 1873; recommended by Major A. P. Morrow and many other officers of Fort Hrown.

W. E. Friedlander, Fort Clark; appointed April 26, 1872; recommended by Generals Augur, Merritt and Carleton, Hon. W. T. Clark, Governor Davis and Secretary Newcomb.

James H. Owings, Fort Concho; appointed March 4, 1872, (appointment revoked March 9, 1872;) recommended by Hon. W. T. Clarke.

James Trainer, Fort Concho; appointed March 9, 1872, (appointment revoked December 6, 1873;) recommended by General Magur, Governor Davis, of Texas, and many others.

Simeon Chaver, Fort Davis appointed December 6, 1873; recommended by General Augur, Governor Davis, of Texas, and many others. car. OHAFIN, OF Mass., contended that the pauper acquired a residence at the poor-house, and on that residence was entitled to vote. Mr. BAKER, of Ind., contended that the vote in the First precinct of the Twentieth ward was to tainted with fraud that it should be whelly excluded. Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, was recognized as entitled to the floor on the same question, and yielded to a motion to adjourn, pending which—Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, trom the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the erection of fortifications on Galveston island, Texas. Referred to Committee on the Whole.

Mr. PIERCE, of Mass., presented a memorial signed by thirteen bundred merchants of Boston, asking reciprocal trade with Canada. Ordered printed in the Record and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Several private bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. LGRD made several attempts to have the Geneva award bill made the special order for Monday after the morning hour, but objections were interposed as often as withdrawn.

The House then, on motion of Mr. CHAPIN, at 4:25 p. m., adjourned. Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, was recognized a Joseph Loeb, Fort Comcho; appointed December 6, 1873; recommended by General Augur, Governor Davis, of Texas, and many others.
Simeon Charvey, Fort Davis; appointed October 6, 1870. (resigned November 5, 1874.)
A. W. Channey, Fort Davis; appointed November 18, 1874, (resigned November 4, 1876;) recommended by Hons George S. Wright, Loughridge, S. S. Chaney and General Hedrick.
John D. Davis, Fort Davis; appointed November 9, 1876.

John D. Davis, Fort Scann, appointed June 1875.
James Carroll, Fort Duncan; appointed June 22, 1872.
James E. Adams, Fort Griffin; appointed March 13, 1872, (appointment revoked December 11, 1872;) recommended by Hon, J. B. Hawley and Governor recommended of Manager (1998)

Davis.

W. H. Hieks, Fort Griffin; appointed December 12, 1872; recommended by Hon. Mr. Halsey, General Porter and Major G. B. Russell.

W. C. Jones, Fort McIntosh; appointed Aug. 22 Gen. Beal is not a member of the Insanc Asylum Board of Visitors, as reported in some of the W. C. Jones, Fort McIntosh; appointed Aug. 22
1873.
Samuel Wallick, Fort McKavitt; appointed
October 7, 1870; recommended by Hon. S. Colfax,
Senator Morton and others.
James Moore, Fort Quitman; appointed February 8, 1873; (resigned August 4, 1873;) recommended by Wim. E. Sweet and Gen. Auger.
G. H. Abbott, Fort Quitman; appointed August
4, 1873; recommended by Lieutenant Hart, 28th
Infantry, Mr. Moore and commander of the post.
James Freidland, Fort Stockton; appointed
April 30, 1872; recommended by W. E. Freidlander
and W. F. Cook.
M. F. Corbett, Fort Stockton; appointed Sep.

preached an elequent and able sermon in the church of the Epiphany yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Howard L. Smith, correspondent, who left this city this morning for Philadelphia, has been tendered the editorial chair of an administration paper in Liberia, Africa, by a representative of the Liberian Government, which, upon his return from the Centennial in the fall, he will probably accept. Mr. William A. Woodward and wife and Miss

GREAT BRITAIN.

and W. F. Cook.

M. F. Corbett, Fort Stockton; appointed September 28, 1872.

I. M. Gregory, Fort Richardson; appointed Pebruary 18, 1872.

J. Parker. Ringgold Barracks; appointed August 2, 1871; recommended by General Auger, Lieutenant Auger and others.

H. G. Tachan, Ringgold Barracks; appointed March 23, 1874.

Tohn C. Bent, Fort Union; appointed October 6, 1871; recommended by General Dent.

H. Reid, Fort Wingate; appointed June 27, 1872; recommended by Senator Nye, Hon. G. C. Gorham and others.

Dixon Collins, Fort McRae; appointed October 12, 1870; (resigned June 28, 1872); recommended by Mrs. Dixon

John Ayers, Fort McRae; appointed May 6, 1874; recommended by Major Carney and other officers.

R. M. Wright, Fort Bodge; appointed October 6, 1870; recommended by Senators Ross and Pomeroy, and Hon. Sid. Clarke.

J. S. Hammer, Fort Gibson; appointed December 13, 1870; recommended by Senator McDonald, Joseph Gafford, Fort Harker; appointed April 19, 1871.

H. P. Wilson, Fort Hays; appointed February P. T. Curlett, Fort Larned; appointed February How England Takes to "Empress." NEW YORK, April 30,-A cable special to th Herald says the Times, in a long editorial, la-ments the assumption of the new title by the Queen, and adjures its cotemporaries to set their ices against it. The Liberal press, however ecognizes the hopelessness of further resistance Disraeli's friends congratulate him on his suc ess, and consider the royal assent to the bill as an evidence of the acceptance of his Eastern policy. The Conservative societies are sending addresses to Windsor Castle congratulating her H. P. Wilson, Fort Large, appointed February P. T. Curlett, Fort Larned; appointed February IT, 1873; recommended by Hon, W. A. Phillips, D. P. Love and six officers of the post. W. H. Keeling, Fort Leavenworth; appointed October 31, 1874; recommended by Hon, P. W. Hitchcock, W. B. Allizon, D. R. Henderson and others. Majesty on her assumption of the new title. Regarding the liberation of O'Meagher Condon the Pall Mall Gazette pronounces the resolution of

ber 16, 1872, (vice S. G. Bridges, resigned October 16, 1872, S. P. Hatch, Fort Reynolds; appointed October 6, 1872, recommended by Gens. Pope and Noble, C. W. Ford and others.
C. W. McGuinness, Fort Riley; appointed March 15, 1873, (resigned April 27, 1875.)
Moses Waters, Fort Riley; appointed May 1, 1875; recommended by Col. Whistler, commanding post, and others.
John S. Evans, Fort Sill; appointed October 10, 1870; recommended by the officers of the post.
Jas. Streeter, Fort Wallace; appointed November 23, 1870, (vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 13, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 13, 1870, (vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 13, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 13, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 13, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 14, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resigned November 15, 1870, vice H. J. Wheeler, resign

Regarding the liberation of O'Meagher-Condon the Pall Mail Gazethe pronounces the resolution of the American House of Representatives for mediation a party stratagem, but admits that Eagland would be vexed if such mediation should be successfully brought to bear in accordance with international law.

Kate Field, under the name of Mary Kemble, made a successful debut in London on Thursday night at the Gaiety Theatre as Volante, in "The Honeymoon."

The Herald's Paris dispatch says the fever is making sad havoc among Americans in Rome, nine of whom have died within the past week. The excavations in the Campus are said to be the cause of the fishers.

EXOLISH SUBJECT SHOT.

LONDON, May 1.—A Madrid special to the Standard says the Courress has rejected the clerical amendment revising the religious toleration clause of the constitution.

The Times' Madrid dispatch reports that the Clementia, a contraband vessel, was recently sefted at Malaga by the Spanish revenue efficers. The crew were ordered below but refused to go. A sailor belonging to Gibralter, and a British subject, was shot, wounded and left without help for three hours, so that he bled to death. Great indignation is felt by English residents. The matter is in the hands of the British Minister. F. Frenger, Fort Tuicrosa; appointed July 13, 1874; recommended by Col. Davidson, Col. Hatch and numerous officers.
Baldwin Noyse, Camp Stambaugh; appointed April 20, 1871; recommended by Hon. W. F. Jones, Governor Campbell and Judge Howe.
J. K. Moore, Camp Brown; appointed January 12, 1871; recommended by Dr. W. T. Collins and others.

Turks Enter Nicsic. MOSTAR, April 30,- The following is official "Muhktas Pasha telegraphs that he has entered Niesic in triumph, after defeating the great mass of insurgents at Presieka and occupying their in-trenchments. Niesic has been revictualed." SERVIAN TROUBLE.

BELGRADE, April 30.—It is stated in Government circles that the militia have been ordered to supply themselves with a week's provisions, and hold themselves in readiness to march.

Cause of our Cold Wind. AUBURN, N. Y., April 20.-Snow has fallen here most of the time for the past three hours.

Wind North. Mercury 32. CABLE PLASHES. FLORENCE, April 30 .- J. L. Graham, the con-Paris, April 30,-The revolt in Algeria has

seen completely subdued. The leaders have seen captured, and are held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. RAGUSA, April 29.-Mukhtar Pgsha left Gatchko on the 28th instant, for the purpose of revictualing Nicsic. He encountered the insur-gents in the Duga Pass, and an engagement en-sued, which still continues. LONDON, April 29.-The Times in its financial article says the tenders for the new India and 4 per cent. Ioan of \$20,000,000 yesterday amounted to \$43,000,000. The entire losn was allotted at £102 8 shillings and upwards.

LONDON, April 29.—A telegram from the secre-tary of the Defense Association of Barbadees, re-plying to an inquiry, relicrates all the previous statements of that body as te the condition of affairs in that island, declares that intense anxiety still prevails, and says that time will prove whose messages are the most truthful. MADRID, April 30 .- According to an officia

statement preparations for the suppression of the fueros continue. The Government does not ad-mit that the question is one for discussion. It will hear the views of the delegates from the Hasque provinces relative to provincial adminis-trative reforms.

BRIEF TRIEGRAMS.

POTTSVILLE, P.A., April 30.—The skeleton of a man was found on the mountain near Frackville, to-day. From appearances it is supposed he was murdered about a year ago, the skull being fractured and nose broken.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Mrs. Vanderbilt informed a Heraid reporter last night that the Commodore had so far recovered from his recent illness that he car attend to business and receive friends as usual.

HUNSON, N. Y. April 30.—The Lawrence house.

at Claverack, three miles from this city, was to-tally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. SAVANNAH, GA., April 20.-The new Catholi

THE POSTAL CONTRACTS

J. D. Weeley, Fort D. A. Russell; appointed March II, 1871; recommended by Gens. Augur John E. Smith, G. M. Bodge and Senator Thayer IN THE REGIONS OF STAGE COACHES BUCK-BOARDS AND POST-RIDERS

FIG LEAVES OF CIVILIZATION THE RABID CONGRESSIONAL REFORMER

NOVELTIES OF THE INVESTIGATION CIRCUS

Post office matters are specially interesting to the people of the Pacific coast. Subjects con-nected with the postal service have been carefully treated from time to time by Mr. C. A. Wet more, the carrespondent of the Aita California. We published his correspondence on straw bids a short time ago, and we find more matter of gen-

NOTES ON THE "STAR SERVICE."

found interesting as well as instructive:

(special to the Alta California.)

Washinoton, D. C., April 29, 1578.

The interest in postal contracts, which is periodically aroused by industrious Congressmon anxious to achieve seputation as reformers on very cheap-capital, is on a par with the enthusiasun aroused in a Metrogolitan Sabbath school by missionary appeals in behalf of the nameless heathen. To the popular mind east of the Missouri river it undoubtedly appears that postal contract frauds must necessarily be probed for with the rigid hand of investigation in the far West, in the region of stage coaches, buck boards and post-riders, just as the metropolitan Gentile looks for wickedness in distant lands, and drops from his glovel and dainty hand his mite of religious consolation and pity to be sent not to the slums of cities where human nature is degraded to beastliness, but to the spiced groves of the South seas to provide innocent nakedness of body and mind with the figleaves of civilization.

We have heard these Eastern people talk of

leaves of civilization.

We have heard these Eastern people talk of "the millions out of which the Government is defrawed by the rascally mail contractors of the far West. They innocently and plously imagine that they are doing the country great service, and vaguely expect to save millions upon millions annually by easing investigations to be made into the letting of Western mail contracts, and they are as near to the realization of their tond hope of

REFORMING THE GOVERNMENT in this way as the metropolitan Gentile is to the reformation of mankind through the influence of his mite sent to the distant heathen.

Thirty-type million dollars expended by the Pest Office Department in 1875! Receipts only twenty-seven millions! A deficiency of five millions! Frands in the Western mail contracts! A Post Office ring! The Government defrauded out of millions annually! Corrupt officials! Investigate!

Well! As usual, the investigation has been going on among the heathen of the West. The people feel satisfied now that they know that their millions were stolen by a ring of Western contractors and post office officials. That's where all the money has gone! That's what causes the REFORMING THE GOVERNMENT contractors and post office officials. That's where all the money has gone! That's what causes the deficiency. Now we shall have a law to cure these evils, to break up straw bidding, to sup-press thieving contractors and to prevent these Western heathen from robbing the public treas-ury. Then the Department will have no more deficiencies to call for. Then we shall save mil-lions.

lions.

Oh, won't it be joyful,
Joyful, joyful!

It is time that some of the popular humbugs,
which are the sole stock in trade of cheap politicians and "Cheap John" newspaper men, should
be exploded. The

is so free to tear down the idols in the people; now, why not surprise him in turn by showing him how he has been wasting his ammunition.

The people generally suppose that Congress has been investigating to find out what has been done with all those millions of dollars expended in the Post Office Department. Will it not surprise the people to have their attention called to the fact that of the whole amount, \$32,000,000, expended last year by the Department only \$5,422,721 were expended on account of all contracts for carrying mails, excepting the railroad and steamboat services? The people will searcely be able to save many millions by investigating the manaer in which \$5,482,721 have been expended. Is it not possible that some explanation may be required concerning the disposition of the remaining MORBID SENSATIONALIST possible that some explanation may be required concerning the disposition of the remaining twenty-six and a half millions?

If our Western and Pacific coast people must stand the odium of a few petty frauds, your correspondent is of the opinion that we should turn the attention of the people to the other skie of

INVESTIGATION AND SHOW

where to look for the Post Office deficiencies. It is evident that the present Congress is already satisfied that not much can be made by crippling the Western service. It is also apparent that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads comprises a very decent body of men, who are struggling manfully to find this popular myth—"the Post Office inqu," which steals so many millions of dollars annually. It should be said to their credit that they have shown less disposition to deal in the usual clap-trap of sensational investigations, and that, while they do not astonish the world with their discoveries of fraud and extravagance, they are gathering, in various ways, much valuable information, which will be of service to the country if they submit it without fear or favor in their final report, as they probably will. Your correspondent, however, takes special interest in preparing for Western and Pacific coast readers a stament, which will conclusively show that the great of evils of the Post Office management do not grow out of Western frauds. The service which supplies with mails our Western people should not be supposed any longer to bear the burden of all popular attacks, and the Western delegations in Congress, whose constituents are chiefly dependent upon stage-coaches for their mails, should protect the interests, which are now so loaded down with disrepute. The truth is that the Western service is the cheapest and most meritorious service under this Department, and requires even more encouragement than it has at present. Our Western people will look to Congress to apply its pruning-knife of retrenchment elsewhere before it reaches us.

A gentleman well versed in postal matters has been preparing notes for a pamphlet on this subject, the use of which he has kindly placed at the disposal of your correspondent. These notes have been freely drawn upon in the preparation of the statement, which is submitted to the readers of the Alfa, as follows:

In the first place, it is essential that the public mind b

the Alla, as follows:

In the first place, it is essential that the public mind be enlightened relative to THE SO-CALLED "DEFICIENCY"

in the postal service. In no just sense is it a deficiency, for that occurs when the amount appropriated by Congress falls short of the amount required, which never happens in the postal service. As an example, take the last fiscal year as shown by the Postmaster General's report for 1875. There was appropriated for the service during the year the sum of \$34,000,000, in round numbers, while the amount expended only reached \$32,900,000, leaving of

therefore, there was no deficiency; yet, at the same time, the revenues of the Department (derived from poetages) amounted to less than \$27,000,000, and the difference between the revenues and expenditures had to be made good by a draft upon the general Treasury, as provided by Congress in the original act of appropriation.

The whole matter amounts to this, in a few words: Congress says to the Postmaster General, "We have appropriated so much for the expenses of your Department; use your revenues as far as they will go, and draw upon the general Treasury for the balance."

It is hardly necessary to say that the difference between the revenues and expenditures arises from the fact that the people are not charged in postage what it costs to perform the mail service in its various branches; still they do not escape paying the whole in the end—part in postage and part in general taxes.

THE POSTAL SERVICE, THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED \$2,000,000;

THE POSTAL SERVICE,

THE FOSTAL SERVICE,

it is generally understood, was established to facilitate the interchange of public and private information, which, as matter of course, advances
the trade interests of the country. The Government, in considering the subject in its different
aspects, has taken the ground that the public
good demands that information be as widely and
freely scattered as possible, and with that object
in view it has gone on reducing the rates of postage until all mail matter (letters excepted) is
transported and handled at a very great loss.

The late superintendent of the railway mail
service has very clearly demonstrated that during
the past year fart-class mall matter (written
communications) was a source of not revenue to
the amount of something over \$4,000,000, while
second and third-class matter entailed a lors of
over \$10,000,000-making a net loss of some \$8,
000,000. This last named sum respresents an indirect tax upon the people.

To analyze: Second-class mall matter consists
of newspapers, periodicals and magazines issued
at regular stated periods from a known office of
publications. The postage is \$2 cents per lb, upon
publications of once a week or oftener, and 3 cents
per lb, upon publications of less often than once a
week. The average cost of transporting and
handling this matter is about 14 cents per lb.

have been furnished at a dead loss of revenue to the Government. And yet it has been those New York papers which have been forement in at-tempting to saddle the deficiencies of the service upon mythical post office rings in the west. The loss to the Government in trying to serve those

the metropolitan press of the country, it is claimed, is the principal recipient of the benefits of this set, and it amounts to a subsidy by the Government of something like \$6,000,000. If an advance in postage should result in a return to the express, then the Department would lose a revenue of about \$4,000,000, and save in expenses, in the matter of transportation and handling, about \$6,000,000.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, recently took the ground that the newspapers should pay more postage. He said:

"He did not know why newspapers should be carried by the Government at a loss of nearly \$4,000,000 per annum. Previous to 1850 newspapers contributed a very handsome sum towards their transportation through the mail. But since them the laws had been changed. Now, was there any other class or interest so subsidised?"

These remarks apply chiefly to the great New York periodicals, newspapers and magazines, for whose benefit even THE METROPOLITAN PRESS OF THE COUNTRY, King of Dahomey Defiant.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The Baltimore Type graphical Union, No. 12, have elected James A

We now come to THIRD CLASS MATTER,
embracing everything allowed in the mails, excepting written communications and the articles mentioned above as belonging to second class matter. With the exception of merchandise, books, cuttings, buibs and seeds, there can be no question as to the right of transportation by mail of the other articles enumerated as belonging to this class, and nothing will be bere said touching them. But there is a question as to the right of the exceptions mentioned. By the aimission of merchandise, &c., into the mails the Department makes of itself a common carrier to the extent of four-pound packages for the benefit of individuals, which is certainly not the province of the Government.

which is certainly not easy as to the correctness of ment.

There can be no question as to the correctness of this proposition. All matter admitted to the mails which benefits individuals and not the pub-lic should pay cost, at least, eise the many are taxed for what the few gain. Until a radical change is effected in the postal laws, the people will be indirectly taxed to support the postal es-tablishment. No amount of economy, however

POOR LAWS.

So much has been said upon the subject of bestal frands that half the country is ready to believe, if they do not already think so, that, to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining it is only necessary t, ferret out the frauds of the mail service of the Southwest and Northwest. Congress is using its almost unlimited power to develop that idea into a fact, but, thus far, it has succeeded better in showing that the laws it has made on the subject of mail contracts have been of such a character as to render it almost impossible to obtain anything but "crooked" service. These laws have worked great injury both to the Department and to honest contractors. They require the Postmaster General to accept the lowest bidder, and if he fails to enter into contract or to perform service after the contract is made, then it must be offered to the next highest bidder, and so on until some one of the bidders is found competent and willing to perform the service. Little foresight is needed to see that irresponsible and unprincipled men will take advantage of such opportunities as are thus offered to underbid regular centractors, with no other object in view than that of extorting money from them. Contractors have offen been obliged to purchase of such creatures or lose their property on routes where they have been performing service and have been underbid at figures far below cost, and then have had the same men turn up as instignators of investigations, in the hope that contracts might be broken and they thereby enabled to play the same conflidence game over again.

THE "STAR SERVICE." To satisfy the public that western mail contracts do not cover frauis enough to cause the excess of expenditures in the postal service, (about \$6,000,000,) it is only necessary to say that the report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, shows that the amount paid for what is known as the "CELERITY, CERTAINTY AND SECURITY"

ervice, sometimes called "Star" service, which service, sometimes called "Star" service, which covers everything but steamboat and railroad service, in the whole United States was only \$5,462,721. The combined length of the different routes was 192,002 miles, and the annual service performed reached the enormous aggregate of \$4,708,454 miles, costing, on an average, 9.97 cents for each mile of service. That, certainly, cannot be deemed extrayagant. 4,708,454 miles, costing, on an average, 9.97 cents for each mile of service. That, certainly, cannot be deemed extravagant.

Every one inust understand that the cost of mail service in a new country cannot bear any relation to the revenue, more especially when first established. Take one route as an example of the difficulties that have had to be overcome: It is some nine hundred miles in length, crossed mountains and deserts, much of the way through an Indian country, without a track to mark the way. The contractors built their own roads, and transported the materials for stations and provisions for men and horses hundreds of miles. In thirteen months the Indians killed forty-six passengers and drivers, but still the service went on without a break. It is not too much to say that no part of that line would ever have been opened to emigration and civilization without the mails. The establishment of mail lines has done more to open up our Western country than all other influences combined, and it would be hardly just to say that the service is fraudulent because it costs more than it would in New England.

Compare the cost of the "Star" service, above mentioned, with one of the privileges enjoyed by only eighty-seven cities of the country—the "let-

THE RAILROAD SERVICE. Railroads have not excited as much comment in the direction of frauds as the "Star" service, though it has been charged that frauds have occurred in the matter of weighing the mails carried, to fix a standard upon which to base their compensation. If there were any foundation for believing that frauds did exist, the present investigating Congress would subpeem half the railroad men in the country, and create another deficiency in the "House conjugated to the results of the country deficiency in the "House contingent fund."

They (the railroads) claim that they are underpaid, and are now

paid, and are now

CLANOBING FOR AN INCREASE.

Within three years Congress has passed a law to readjust their pay, and appropriated for the purpose the sum of \$200,000; but before the matter was completed it had taken more than three times that sum. Notwithstanding that increase, they still claim a further advance, and Congress is now considering their petition by the introduction of a bill to pay them on a new basis, which would not be advocated by the roads unless they felt sure of gaining thereby.

The Postmaster General's report for 1875 gives the compensation of railroads for the year at \$9,-216,518, an average of 12.20 cents for each mile of service performed; to this amount should be added the further sum of \$2,931,501 for employees in the mail service on railroads, and we have \$12,-183,319 as the total cost of railroad mail transportation, averaging 16.16 cents for each mile of service—the length of the routes being 70,083 miles, and the annual service performed 75,154,910 miles. It will be seen that the railroad service, compared with the "Star" service for the past fiscal year, was but little more than our third in length, performed nearly one third more service, and cost more than twice as much. Of course the great bulk of the mails is transported over the railroads, but it must be remembered that trains would run whether they carried mails or not, while it is also true that much of the "Star" service is only run because of the mails thus making the cost greater in proportion.

An examination of the table on page 230 of the report above mentioned develops some VERY INTERESTING PEATURES IN THE MAIL SER.

VERY INTERESTING FEATURES IN THE MAIL SER-VICE.

It shows that only in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were the receipts in excess of the expenditures, owing to the fact that such enormous quantities of mail matter originated in these States, the receipts from which very nearly approached one half of the entire revenues of the Jepartment. Now, if all this matter remained within the States named, and they comprised the whole country, then might postage be reduced, but it does not. Some of it travels three thousand miles, and each State through which it passes is charged with the cost of transportation and handing without receiving any benefit from the postage paid upon it. This table also shows that the cost of transportation increased over the previous year in the East and decreased in the West. The increase in New York alone was almost \$400,000, and all upon railroads. The decrease in the West arises from several causes, the principal one being that railroads have multiplied wonderfully and taken up the other service, and as the railroads are only paid for what they carry in weight, it is less expensive to the Department. Then again, as the country develops, the "Star" service becomes less expensive, and each new contract term finds contractors bidding at lower figures than ever before.

WHEN THE TRUTH IS KNOWN

when the rath is knows
the public can determine to their own satisfaction
what reformation, if any, is required to make the
Post Office Department self-sustaining. Let the
truth be known then, and let frauds, if any there
be, be fully investigated and suppressed, but let
an end be put to this popular notion that investigation of Western mail contracts will show where
all the money goes.

C. A. W.

Meetings in Favor of Complete Amnesty. Meetings in Favor of Complete Amnesty.

Panis, April 30.—M. Duprat, Republican, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the Seventeenth arrondissement of Paris to-day by the following vote: Duprat, Republican, 5,994; Chabert, Radical, 3,886; Despres, Bonapartist, 2,220. M. Simiot, Moderate Republican, was elected Deputy at Hordeaux to-day. The vote was as follows: Simiot, 6,448; Raymal, Radical, 5,055.

A public meeting was held at Lyons to-day, which was attended by three thousand effizens. A resolution in favor of complete amnesty was unanimously adopted.

Two Boys Drowned.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., April 30.—Four boys under burteen years of age went to Jersey to-day in a sailing skiff, returning this afternoon. The wind blew a gale, and the skiff capsized about three miles from this place. Three gentlemen went to the assistance of the boys, who were on the bottom of the boat. They were washed off by the waves several times, and at last two of them named Myers were drowned. The others, Davis and Willis, were rescued, the latter being nearly lifeless from cold when he reached the wharf. He afterwards recovered under the use of restora-

BALTIMORE, April 36.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will assemble in this city, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow morning. With two or three exceptions all the bishops are present, and a large majority of the delegates Bishops Andrews, Simpson, Scott, Foster and Peck peached in different churches to-day.

Methodist General Conference.

LONDON, April 30.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle report that the King of Dahomey has re-fused to pay the fine recently imposed on him for maltreating a British subject, and has sent an insolent message to the British commodore, inviting him to visit Dahomey, where he promises to pay the demand in powder and bullets.

Kayanagh and Augustus A. Hall delegates to the International Typographical Union, which meets in Philadelphia in July next. At the elec-tion there was a sharp rivalry between the book printers and the newspaper hands, the latter election their telests he area close year.

FUN AND SCIENCE.

LIFE AND PLEASURES ON WATER THE ANALOSTAN CLUB'S NEW BOAT-HOUSE

UNNING AND FISHING, ROWING AND YACHTING

RIFLE-SHOOTING, RACING AND TROTTING

RIALS OF SPHED UPON THE RACE-TRACK

The southern winds have blown away the bleak storms of winter; the gentle, reviving showers are falling upon the earth, and all nature begins to show signs of an active and eruptive life. This is the season when the sportsman begins to twitch his piccadilly nervously, and becomes ambitious for guns and fishing tackle, oars, yachts, fast exuberant demonstrative, exultant love of fun down the back alley, with an old bamboo rod and

on his tongue, all go in to see and laugh and win money.

The Englishman brings science to play against the trout and fishes, with all the gravity and seriousness of a scientist scouring the heavens for a new planet, or a philoso pher groping for a key to some obstruse mental problem. The American, if he can squat himself on a rock, with an ample lunch near by and plenty of nature's beauties about, will be happy to fling his line in a pool and wait for a bite. He has faith enough in the nature of a trout to wait, and when the trout comes the fisherman greets him with a smile. After a long season in the hills the Englishman returns to the city as bluff and crusty as when he went away; the American finds an illimitable source of fun in his sunburnt nose, and an unbounded stock of anecdote in his adventures and experiences, and the winter months are passed in pleasurable retrospection and happy anticipation. The transient character of the Washington people; the depopulation of the city every summer, has prevented Washington from ever contributing greatly to the specting interests of the country. Perhaps a greater number of people take an interest in

than in any other. The broad Potomac offers an ample field for pleasures upon the water, and as the river is free to every one, and accessible from all parts of the city, it is no wonder that boating has become quite the fashion. During the summer months nearly every week pligrimages are made to the water side to see some strife with the oars. From the Eastern branch, where are held the primitive tub and skiff races, to the main river, with its bosom fleeked with the tiny sails of yachts, and filled with pleasure boats and racing shells, every part is appropriated to some particular branch of aquatic sport. The Potomac and Analestan clubs furnish the most refued amusements on the water. The gentlemen composing the clubs are numerous, and, as most of them flourish on the upper crust of society in the District, it is no wonder that their organizations are so well patronized by the ladies, and that the darlings take such an interest in boating. The young men see that sturdy oarsmen monopolize the smiles of the ladies, and they resolve to row or break their backs in the attempt. So the ladies by their patronage contribute to no inconsiderable extent to the popularity of boating and aquatic sports.

It is the misfortune of mankind—or perhaps it AQUATIC SPORTS

sports.

It is the misfortune of mankind—or perhaps it is a wise provision of nature—that, having his head placed at the top of his body, man can never get a square look at himself. Looking down upon himself, he sees nothing but vest buttons and feet. His limbs appear plump and his form compact; so the flat-chested, tank, dwindle-legged amateur draws himself out on the sliking seat before the opera-glasses on the ladies' beloons with as much satisfication and with the

THE ANALOSTAN BOAT-HOUSE.

THE ANALOSTAN BOAT-HOUSE.

The enterprise shown by the Analostan club in the erection of their new boat-house is sufficient proof of the great interest centered upon the river. The house has been erected and furnished at a cost of about \$12,000. To this sum the lady friends of the club have contributed largely by means of pound parties, and other modern conveniences for extracting money from people's pockets. Many citizens have subscribed handsome sums towards the object, and the residue has been made up among the members of the club. The charge of the erection was put in the hands of an efficient committee, and before the season ended last year the building was covered in, and showed some promise of what it was going to be. This season opens with the club in a handsome structure.

The new boat-house stands about one hundred yards below the old house. The club seemed determined to beat the Potomaces on land, if they could not get the better of them on water, and the neat and elegant building at the foot of New Hampshire avenue attests their victory.

could not get the better of them on water, and the neat and elegant building at the foot of New Hampshire avenue attests their victory.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The house is large and complete. Its dimensions are fifty by eighty-five feet, and two stories in height, the first story being sixteen feet high, and the second fourteen feet between joists. The whole is topped by a gable roof, finished in colors and creating, with depending open-work cornice and brackets. On the east and west sides are two balconies, forty feet in length, from which the river is visible. There is a grand balcony on the river front, from which the whole river, from the Long bridge to the aqueduct, can be seen. The general color of the exterior is a very light brown, trimmed with a darker hue. Three broad doorways from the street lead into the bost-room, which takes up the whole of the lower floor. The room is large enough, and long enough, and wide enough to stow away any number of shells without the least confusion. A row of slender spooncars covers the wall on one side, and brackets on the posts in the center hold the shells. A wide opening at the southern end leads to the stides and floats in the river.

It is in the upper story where one is most struck with the completeness of the structure, and its finness for the purpose for which it was planned. From the main entrance on the first floor on the right a grand stairway, with one landing before the top is reached, leads to the spartiments above, and into a hallway leading through the building. On the western side is a ladies' reception-room the two ps reached, leads to the spartiments above, and into a hallway leading through the building. On the western balcony, on the pastern side of the building a large spartiment, twenty-eight by fifty-five feet, contains the locker-room and dressing-rooms and other enclosures for the use of the club. The whole is plainly finished in blue and French grey, and two long windows open upon the western balcony, on an aprivate stairway leads to

PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR.

The Potomacs are working quietly, and the triumphant red is seen on the river quite frequently. The boys have received a challenge from the mimshipmen's crew of the Naval academy to row a four-oared shell race, two miles with a turn of the Savern some time between the ist

and 5th of the coming June. It is likely that in accepting the challenge the Potomacs will insist upon a return race on the Potomac.

Mr. J. W. Randall, of the Potomac club, has sent forth a challenge to row any member of any Southern club a three of ire-mile single scull-race for a gold medal, costing not less than \$250, to represent the chaulponship of the South. Mr. Randall will pay suitable expenses to any party accepting the challenge, if rowed on the Potomac, or will go from home on the same conditions. Randall and Cropley will row any two members of any Southern club a three-mile double-scull race for appropriate medals.

The Potomacs will send a crew to Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial regatta, but it has yet been announced how the crew will be made up.

up.

The studentsof Georgetown college have caught
The studentsof Georgetown college have caught
the boating fever, and the Potomac boys have
very kindly taken them under their wing, and allowed them to use their boats until they shall be
able to command their own fleet.

A RACÉ SANCTIONED BY THE CHURCH.

Mr. Richard Smith, of the National Observatory, and Lindsay Morze, employed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, have arranged for a single scull race to come off May 14. The race will be two miles straightaway, starting from a point opposite Easby & Co.'s shippard, and pulling down the river. Both men are in rigid training, and each is confident of success. By the agreement governing the contest the loser will present to the Nineteenth-sirect Baptist church, of which both are members, a complete set of public furniture YACHTING AND SKIPP RACING.

YACHTING AND SKIPF RACING.

For several years yachting has not excited much interest in the District. The owners of fine yachts like the Elia Treadwell have devoted them to pleasure sailing, and no real contest has taken place. Last season, after holding numerous meetings, through the efforts of Captains Shekells and Smith, a number of first and second-class yachts were entered for a contest, but before the day arrived most of the yachts were withdrawn for different reasons, and the race was confined to two second-class yachts, entered respectively by the two gentlemen named. By beginning early it is possible to get up a very creditable exhibition on the Potomac, as there are a number of fine little vessels floating idly in the slips. the Potemac, as there are a number of one little vessels floating idly in the slips.

For fun and freedom the Eastern branch is the place. The skiff and tub races at the new bridge last fall will be remembered with pleasure, and it is probable that the season will begin earlier this year.

GUN AND DOG.

Most every native born Washingtonian has as great a love for his dog as his neighbors in Virginia and Maryland, and every year scores leave the city for the hills and marshes. Rabbits, partridges, ortolan—all sorts of small game abound in the Potomac region, notwithstanding the annual war waged upon them by the numerous sportsmen. The District of Columbia Game Protective association, which comprises a number of the leading sportsmen in the District, was organized last fall for the purpose of obtaining suitable legislation for the protection of game; but since that time it has undertaken other purposes. A rife club was organized, and active steps taken towards securing a five hundred and a thousand-yard range for this season. The association is now negotiating for a tract of land at College Lawn, about seven miles out on the Baltimore and Ohlo road, upon which they intend to establish both a rifle range and a pigeon ground.

At an early day it is expected that the association will give an exhibition of rifle and pigeon shooting, including a bench show for dogs, and a trial of breech-loading shot guns of different make. A number of gentlemen have erected targets on a lawn near the Bladensburg toll-gate and practice almost daily. The teams of Company A, W. L. L., and Company B, W. L. G., will probably have another contest this yoar.

It is proposed by the Game Association to invite these organizations to enter with them in their enterprise at College Lawn. With the annual contests at the German Schuetzen Parks, it does not seem that the public will suffer from a lack of rifle shooting.

## AMUSEMENTS

The National Theatre To-Night. Rose Eytinge will present "Rose Michel" tonight at the National Theatre to an audience worthy of the great actress who has made the play the dramatic success of the day. By Saturday nearly all the orchestra seats were taken. The play, as our readers know, is French, but it is not a transcript from Balsac or Hugo, but rather from Sue. It deals with overwrought passions in violent scenes, with overstrained language without the overmastering genius that sustains without the overmastering genius that sustains them in the two great masters of the French school. Without the genius of the actress in the leading part, the play would be nearly as worth-less, we are told by leading critics, as "Rip Van Winkle" without Jefferson, or "The Mighty Bollar" without Florence. How much the success of a play like "Rose Michol" depends upon the skill, the prestige and the talent of the principal actress can hardly be estimated. But every one feels, in witnessing that play 'that Rose. cess of a play like "Rose Michel" depends upon the skill, the prestige and the talent of the principal actress can hardly be estimated. But every one feels, in witnessing that play, that Rose Eyitings saved it from the censure of pained wives by the admirable and noble portraiture which she gives of a mother's love and devotion. The play itself is a sombre one, with very little in it to relieve the Rerea and long-sustained agony, and that little was contributed by the American slapter, Steele Mackaye. That the ordinary theatre goer prefers agony to brilliant persifage we have no doubt. The rude mass of mankind like to see suffering portrayed, especially when it is of that kind for which they have little capacity themselves. Well-disciplined minds that have unhesitatingly Roced their share of the world's misery always feel a shade of contempt for theatric distress, because the theatre is compelled to exhibit that, the chief virtue of which lies in its being endured heroically and quietly. "Rose Michel" is the exhibition of a mother's suffering. The mother suffers cruelly but nobly in the interest of her daughter, and Rose Eytinge has brought to the part abilities which have made the role the forement one of the day.

It is long since we have had a play of this serious texture put upon the boards in this country for a "run." Tragedy of the old high-stepping school went out long ago, and only revisits us now in obedience to the costumer. Melo-drama, which is the popular form of theatrical entertainment for Americans, had not, until Miss Eytinge, at the Union Square theatre in New York. achieved such startling triumphs in "Led Astray" and "Rose Michel," taken a permanent place upon comedy boards. It is stated that she made for the management in those two pieces over two hundred themsand dollars in little more than two years. Of the attributes that have made Miss Eytinge Ramous it is hardly necessary to speak. Intensely carnest in hor assumption of a charsectally with lustrons eyes that of themselves are trumphs, an

May Festivals.

Professor George T. Sheldon will inaugurate the annual May festival season by giving an exhibition this afternoon, at the National Theatre, of the aptness of his pupils not only in the terpetchorean art but as dramatic performers. The spectacular fairy play Undereila, which was produced by the members of his academy last year in a manner that was highly flattering to the Professor and his pupils, will be repeated this atternoon, with beautiful costumes and all the elaborate accessories. It is safe to predict that a crowded and fushionable audience will be in attendance to witness the performance.

MARINI'S FLORAL MAY BALL. Professor Marini has set down the 10th instant as the time for his annual floral May ball, at the academy on E street. It is the seventeenth recurrence of this pleasant event, and every effort is being made by the Professor to have it eclipse all the rest. He stops at neither trouble nor ex-pense to accomplish this end, and it is safe to pre-dict a good time for the scholars and friends of the school.

ticles from Portugal for exhibition at the Centen-nial Exposition have arrived, and are now being placed in their various departments. Portugal in this exhibition has paid special attention to placed in their various departments. Fortugal in this exhibition has paid special attention to agriculture and industry. In the former department there are 2,304 exhibitors, of which number over 1,000 exhibit wines and cork. Portugal has already in America a very extensive market for cork and a medium one for the black woolen cloths manufactured in the Province of Alementjo. There will also be an extensive collection of soaps, oils, &c., in order to display in the most satisfactory manner to the United States the different resources of Portugal, by means of which the commercial relations between the two countries may be developed. The industrial products will probably be placed in the main exhibition building by May 1. The collection of manufacturing products is sufficiently large to give an idea of the advancement of Portugal during the past ten year?

There will be exhibted a large collection of jewelry, particularly of the article called in Portugal flagrams. There will also be a collection of Geodsic Works; a few instruments of precision, constructed by the Industrial Institute of Lisbon, and a collection of mineral, building stones and murbles. Besides the objects specially designed for the Exposition, the Portugee government, as well as several scientific establishments, have sent collections to be offered to the scientific associations in the United States.

BOWING BUGATTA New York, April 30,-At a meeting last night

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADRIPHIA, April 30.—The following is the first official announcement of the director general as to the opening day—the 10th instant;

General Order No. 1:

The Exhibition will be opened to the public off Wednesday, the 10th instant, at noon. Exhibitors are notified that their spaces and exhibits must be placed in order not later than Monday evening, the 5th instant, so that the avenues and public passageways may be cleared on the 9th instant. All exhibits must be uncovered and exposed at 2 a. m. Wednesday, the 10th instant.

A. T. Goshoux, Director General.

Escape of Prisoners.